

KEOWEE COURIER.

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TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum, in advance. If payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year, \$2.00. For six months, 75 cents, in advance.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, July 2, 1859.

To Correspondents.

A correspondent has placed us under obligations for a letter written in California by a native of our district, which we intend laying before our readers, with suitable comments, in a short time.

The Court of Equity.

For Pickens district, will convene at this place on Monday next. The appointment of Guardians and Trustees will be made on that day. Parties interested in such matters should be personally present.

The War News.

Considerable space is devoted this week to the important news from Europe. The battle of Magenta was a decisive victory for the French and Sardinians. Since, the allies have occupied Milan, being received by the inhabitants most enthusiastically. Several subsequent smaller victories have crowned the arms of the French. The Austrians are retreating, and are closely pursued by the allies. These successes have cost the Austrians 25,000 men killed or wounded, 10,000 prisoners, 17 cannon, muskets and munitions of war. The loss of the allies is also heavy, but not given in round numbers. NAPOLEON, the Emperor of the French, is gaining laurels and popularity, as commander-in-chief. He is probably the greatest captain of the age.

Something is said about peace, but nothing is positively known as to the state of the pulse of the belligerents on the subject. On the other hand, Germany and Prussia are disposed to side with Austria. Russia meanwhile keeps them in check. So, instead of peace, a general war is imminent.

The Weather.

For the information of those blessed just now with a cool climate, or those fond of being told the truth, we would state that the weather is warm—decidedly the warmest of the season! The prospect for a shower is good, and perhaps with it may come a change of the present steamy temperature.

Masonic Celebration.

The Masonic fraternity celebrated St. John's day, the 24th June, at Anderson C. H., in a spirited manner, upon the invitation of Iliam Lodge, No. 68. The procession moved to the Johnson Female University, where an address, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by Hon. J. L. Orr, a member of Iliam Lodge. It is spoken of in the highest terms.

Dinner was served up at Finley's hotel; after which, toasts and speeches were the order of the day.

The Election.

The election in Williamsburg District, for a member of the Legislature, was held on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Dr. J. S. BROCKSTON, anti-Blue Ridge, has been elected, receiving three hundred and six votes. The Kingtree Star, in an article on the Road, says: Even if the next Legislature should withhold aid, we will not consider the project abandoned. In 1860 there will be a general election in the State, and the Blue Ridge question will be made an issue. The friends of the Road will then put the matter before the people in its true light, and we have little fears of its success.

The Presidency.

The canvass for the Presidential election, which is to be held in 1860, has already commenced. The democrats are surrounded by circumstances not very encouraging, and there are some in the party who predict its early dissolution. But this is by no means certain. Should it fall to the ground, a new party, embracing its principles, will be formed. Senator DOUGLAS and Gov. WISE, of Va. are made prominent for the position by a portion of the press of the democratic party, the latter gentleman being the most popular and available man of the two. It is very uncertain, however, who will be nominated, and perhaps there exists a greater uncertainty as to whether or not the nominee can be successful. The South should only enter the Charleston convention on high ground, maintain it at all hazards, and insist upon the selection of true and reliable men. But this is long in advance of any action that can be had on the subject, and as "moderation" is the watchword in certain quarters, the antiquated "watch and wait" policy may not be inappropriate now. The times, however, are not temporizing in their character.

THE PLACE FOR LOCALS.—The perfection of the sub-editorial spirit is to wish that your best friend would die, in order that you could serve him up in a touching obituary. The author of the subjoined appears to have gone nearly as deep into the feeling. He thinks San Francisco a "splendid place for locals."

"The great number of Indians, Mexicans and John Chinenans, in that city, and their novel curious habits and customs afford innumerable items, to say nothing of the daily occurrence of murders, fights, duels, suicides, and such little eccentricities which in their plentitude, enable a reporter to serve up a distressing article in three lines, and a shocking accident in two. New York is a neck behind in this respect. California newspapers are interesting reading, and San Francisco is the paradise of reporters."

KILLED BY A RATTLESNAKE.—Mr. N. R. Rushing was bitten by a rattlesnake, at his place, near Gillisville, S. C., and died in eight hours from the effects of the wound.

General Intelligence.

The steamship Mosses Taylor brings \$2,041,000 in specie from California. The intelligence otherwise is unimportant. The same arrival furnishes additional items from South America. War seemed inevitable between Salvador and Honduras. The Nicaraguan authorities had seized some British gun boats in the San Juan river, which act is likely to cause some trouble.

Mexican affairs are in an unsettled condition. A telegram from Washington states that one of the Mexican generals had received an offer of 3,000 American troops to aid the liberal cause in Mexico. We doubt its truth.

A paragraph, originated by a Washington paper, to the effect that Col. Orr is engaging his energies in State politics, with a view to remodeling our State constitution, is going the rounds of the press. If there be truth in it, it is unknown in these parts.

There has been another freshet in the Mississippi doing much damage. The loss in money is several thousand dollars. The river is higher than it has been for twenty-six years.

A Book of Fun.

SHILLABEE, of the Boston press, is on the eve of issuing a new volume of *Mrs. Partridge's* sharp and dull witticisms. His first book, of the same character, had an immense sale; but why, we never could imagine. It was peculiarly nonsensical, but we suppose it was not discovered until it had had its run. The new candidate for popular favor is flourishingly announced, and another "success" is predicted. Perhaps it may be so, as humbugs seem to be the order of the day.

This is our answer to the over modest request contained in a Boston paper, mailed to us in a "yaller kiver," for a first-rate notice.

The Marine School.

We have before us "an appeal in behalf of the Marine School, under the care of the Charleston Port Society," located in that city. The necessity for such a School is so apparent that we need say nothing on that point. The little pamphlet before us, however, examines the subject thoroughly, and arrives at a very satisfactory conclusion. These schools are on ship-board, designed for the benefit of sailor boys; and any gratuity or charity that may be extended to them will be properly applied, and justly appreciated. Remittances may be made to Mr. RICHARD CALDWELL, the treasurer.

Exchanges.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The June number of this sterling Magazine has been received, but we have hardly had time to glance at its interesting pages. The contents follow:

1. Fleets and Navies.—France.—Part 1. 2. Lord Macaulay and Marlborough. 3. The Luck of Ladysmede.—Part iv. 4. War Speculations. 5. The Siege of Plymouth. 6. The New Parliament and its Work. 7. Review of a "Review. 8. Lines to a Political Friend. 9. Our relations with the Continent.

The terms are \$3 a year; Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews, \$5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

These works are particularly interesting at this time, on account of the correct information they contain in relation to the existing war in Europe.

KNICKERBOCKER.—The *Knickersbocker*, for July, is before us, and we have rarely set down to a more excellent dish of literature. When we read through, we may find something for the instruction or amusement of our readers. Terms, \$2 a year; clubs, \$2; J. A. GRAY, New York.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—WASHINGTON, June.—The friends of Judge Douglas are in receipt of the following letter, explaining his position in regard to the Presidency:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1859.—My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter, inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention, for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embraced in the Compromise Measures of 1840; and ratified by the people in the election of 1852; and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854; and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856; as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination; and approved by the people in his election—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the convention, if they see proper to do so.

If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, (which I cannot anticipate,) to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave Trade; or a Congressional slave code for the territories; or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property—it is due to candor to say, that in such an event I could not accept the nomination, if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit.

I am, very respectfully, your friend.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

To J. B. Dow, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

TROTTER MATCH.—Princess beat Flora Temple in the trotting match at New York on Thursday last, in two straight two mile heats. Time—5:01—5:02.

MARSHAL McMAHON.—Ireland holds her own, as the "most fighting nation" under the sun. McMahon, the hero of Magenta as well as of the Malakoff, is descended from an illustrious Irish family, that was banished after the battle of Boyne, on account of its adherence to the cause of the Stuarts.

Pennings and Clippings.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Monday last Mr. H. Gissel was elected Warden of the town of Wallballa, in the place of Capt. J. P. Darby, resigned.

A BIG HUNT.—It is reported, in the foreign news, that the French have captured thirty-five Austrian vessels in the Adriatic, which, with their cargoes, are valued at four millions of pounds sterling, or twenty millions of dollars. The naval superiority of the French is so great that the commerce of Austria will be totally annihilated.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Hon. D. F. Robinson, an ex-member of Congress, died on the 24th ult, from disease contracted at the National Hotel, Washington, in the Spring of 1857.

MAKING MONEY.—An "Anti-cursing Club" has been formed at Grass Valley, Cal., the members of which are fined twenty-five cents for every oath, the money to be appropriated to some worthy purpose from time to time. At the last accounts the club had cursed enough to buy a pew, and there was a balance on hand.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—A fellow named Bell, who attempted to abduct a young girl at Haynesville, Ala., on Saturday, was caught by the indignant citizens, and "lashed within an inch of his life." Six hundred stripes were laid upon him.

EXCESSIVE GRIEF.—The *Pittsfield Eagle* says that a youth of seventeen, living in Ois, recently lost his reason from grief at the death of his mother, and committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. Mother and son were buried in one grave.

TERRIBLE.—Adam Redig, a farmer residing near Milwaukee, being insanely jealous of his wife, on Saturday last shot and killed her, and afterwards blew his own brains out.

EXECUTED.—The *Colleton Sun* says that Abraham Strickland, who was convicted at the April session of the Walterboro' Court, for the murder of his uncle, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 17th ult.

RECONCILED.—It is officially admitted that amicable relations are restored between Mr. Buchanan and R. J. Walker, but it is denied that this restoration of friendship has resulted from any political concessions on either side.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.—The Supreme Court of Texas has dismissed the demurrer in the case of the State vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has remanded it to the District Court for trial on the merits.

SUICIDE.—J. M. Mimms, bookkeeper for Cresap and McMillan, committed suicide in a house of ill-fame, at Columbus, Geo., on Friday. Cause unknown.

A DEAR FORTUNE.—On Monday, a poor Jew at Richmond, received a letter from Europe informing him that a large amount was his by inheritance, and that it awaited his demands. The excitement was too great—he fell from his chair, and died immediately.

LABOR.—It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity.

WICKED CITIES.—Three cities, Chicago, Boston and New York, have been the scenes of 4 murders since the 1st of January last.

COPPER.—John C. Bryson, Esq., of Jackson, presented the editor of the *Ashville News*, last week, with some beautiful specimens of Copper ore, taken from a vein just discovered on the lands of Maj. W. H. Bryson, of Jackson. The vein is from four to six feet deep, and judging from the specimens, exceedingly rich.

FATAL AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.—A few days since an affray occurred at Liberty, Ky., between Wm. Ousley, a nephew of ex-Governor Ousley, V. Payton, Granville Johnson, Thomas Evans and others. Ousley shot Johnson and Evans. Johnson died instantly, and Evans shortly after, and Payton stabbed Ousley, but not fatally.

COMPLETED.—The new railroad bridge over Broad River has been completed. It is a piece of superior workmanship. The cars are now running over it. The Greenville Railroad is in a prosperous condition.

ARRESTED.—Thomas Owen, who is charged with the murder of a brother, committed in Laurens on the 18th of May, says the *Columbia Guardian* of the 28th June, was lately arrested in Summerville, Ga., and was brought yesterday morning, by the South Carolina Railroad train to this city, and left by the Greenville train for Laurensville.

BLACK TONGUE.—Four out of the six butchers in Austin, Texas, have ceased selling fresh beef, owing to the prevalence of black tongue in that neighborhood.

BANK DEFAUCATION.—Judge Roosevelt, of New York, has ordered the arrest of Edward Belknap, on complaint of the Union bank of that city, for fraudulently certifying checks while teller of that institution. The amount of the alleged embezzlement is \$168,000. His bail was fixed at \$30,000.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—In Mobile, Ala., last week, as Mrs. Kelly was striking a match on a whiskey barrel it ignited and the barrel exploded. The head blew out, knocking her down and covering her clothing with the burning spirits. She died a few hours afterwards in great agony.

VERMONT.—This convention assembled at Burlington on the 16th instant, nominating for Governor, John G. Saxo, (the poet and lecturer,) of Burlington; Lieutenant Governor, Stephen Thomas, of West Fairlee; State Treasurer, James T. Thurston, of Montpelier. Mr. Saxo made a speech accepting the nomination. Douglas delegates were appointed to the national convention.

JENNY LIND CONCERT.—Jenny Lind recently gave a charity concert in London, which was not advertised and only the aristocracy were admitted by special invitation. The receipts were \$6,000. She was in full health, and sang with all her old power.

SHOES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.—The agent of a French house was in Newark, New Jersey, last week, endeavoring to contract with some of the shoe manufacturers to furnish 800,000 pairs of shoes for the French army.

DISSOLUTION IN CANADA.—Canada papers say the agitation now going on in the upper province for a dissolution of the Union, and for fundamental changes in the Constitution, will be sustained by a large and influential body of men.

THE LADIES.—Diderot, the French philosopher, used to say that to describe women, the pen should be dipped in the humid colors of the rainbow, and the paper dried with the dust gathered from the wings of a butterfly.

GOOD NEWS.—The new Postmaster General, Mr. Holt, is winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people," by the excellent way in which he is managing the affairs of his office.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—The youngest daughter of the late Thomas Mann, of Petersham, Mass., attempted to burn herself to death, on Monday, June 6th, while it is supposed, laboring under the influence of "Millerism."

EX-SENATOR FOOTE FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. Henry S. Foote has been nominated by an enthusiastic public meeting at Yazoo, Miss., as a candidate to represent the fourth Congressional district in that state. He consents to run, unless some other available candidate representing his general views, shall be brought out by the "Opposition."

"ROOT, HOG, OR DYE."—In one of the counties of Wisconsin, it is said there are three candidates, for the legislature; J. M. Root, Democrat; Robert Hogg, Free Soil, and T. A. Dye, Whig. So, on election day, it will be "Root, Hog, or Dye," with the voters.

DROWNING.—The *Due West Telescope* reports that Caro, aged six years, daughter of Prof. Young, of Erskine College, at Due West, Abbeville District, was drowned on the 14th instant, in an artificial pool in her father's garden.

DIED OF CHOLERA.—In Maine, great numbers of sheep, recently shorn of their fleeces, and left in the pastures, have died from the effects of the cold.

AN ITEM FOR FARMERS.—Hog cholera is said to be prevailing in the section of Virginia, north of James River to a considerable extent.

THE VERY LATEST.—Tight plain bodies, with a round waist and a belt, have supplanted the basque. The basque is now only admitted with a breakfast toilette! An item of great importance, just from Paris.

APPETITE FOR THE BRAVE.—One of the war writers remarks, after much able speculation, that military men are famous for their brave appetites, and a couple of hundred thousand of them can eat up a small State like Piedmont in a few weeks.

NOMINATED.—Col. Alex. C. Walker, of Richmond county, Ga., has been nominated by the Democrats, to succeed Hon. Alex. H. Stephens in Congress.

KILLED.—At Allegany City, Pa., on Thursday, a little girl named Elizabeth Jane Buseler, nine years old, was struck by another girl named Elkin, twelve years of age, as is supposed, with a stone, from the effects of which she died.

AID FOR ITALY.—The steamer City of Washington which sailed from New York on Saturday, took out the first instalment of American offerings to the Italian cause, being a remittance of five thousand dollars, to be forwarded to Count Cavour. The Italians of New Orleans have already sent on three thousand five hundred dollars.

FAMINE IN CANADA WEST.—Accounts from the Huron district state that the greatest distress prevails there from the want of food, and unless immediate relief is afforded, actual starvation will ensue.

THE VOTE.—Hon. John Letcher has been elected Governor of Virginia, by a majority of 5,001.

SPIRITUALISTS.—There will be held a national Spiritualists' Convention at Plymouth, Mass., on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of August next. Doctor H. F. Gardner of Boston will preside. Among the speakers engaged to attend are Judge Edmonds, General N. P. Tallmadge, Professor Brittan, A. J. Davis, Emma Hardinge and Mrs. Hatch.

THE RUSH FOR EUROPE.—An army of Americans is now defiling through Europe. The steamers, for a month or two past, have swarmed with detachments of this irruption of the new world upon the old, and it is not improbable that the whole number who have gone abroad since the opening of the season, amounts to fully twenty thousand.

FULL.—The Mississippi Penitentiary has within its walls at present between 150 and 160 convicts, by far the largest number ever incarcerated there within any one year.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man named Jas. Asley killed J. N. Carnack, near Beiton, Texas, on the 23d of last month. He shot him down like a dog; was pursued by an armed mob; when in his desperation, he poisoned himself.

DOWS PAY.—The *Constitution* returns to its attack upon the Overland Mail service. It says: "The account between this Overland Mail Company and the Post Office Department will stand thus at the close of the contract—Expenditures by the Department, \$3,600,000; receipts \$300,000—showing a clear loss from the route of \$3,300,000."

From Europe.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The steamship Bremen, from Hamburg on the 13th, touching at Southampton on the 14th, arrived to day.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Monday were 6,000 bales, exporters taking 1,000 bales. The market was very dull but steady—slightly in favor of buyers. Consols quoted at 90½ to 90¼.

The ministry had resigned and Palmerston was made Premier and Russell Secretary of the Foreign Office.

The Austrians had evacuated Piacenza, Pava, Lodi, Bologna and Ancona. The citadel and fortifications of Piacenza, were first blown up.

Prince Metternich was dead.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Lord Granville was first summoned by the Queen, but could not form the ministry. The Queen was afterwards satisfied that Granville was the only obstacle to the union of Palmerston and Russell. She sent for Palmerston, who had an hour's interview with her, and straightway sought one with Russell, who agreed to serve under him, but none other. The Times says:

"Lord Russell is an ardent friend of Italy, and both he and Palmerston want Austria to admit her defeat, her ascertained inferiority and the incurable disadvantages of her position south of the Alps. Both are of the opinion that she will consult her own greatness by relinquishing territory which cost a great army and still greater odium."

It is rumored that Napoleon returns to France leaving Pelissier Commander-in-chief.

The Austrians left cannons, provisions and ammunition at Piacenza.

Garibaldi occupied Bergamo, where he repulsed 1,500 Austrians.

Russia had concluded her financial convention with the Rothschilds.

The French passed the river Adda without striking a blow.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The Austrians have evacuated all the States of the Church, including Ferrara.

Austrian correspondence says that the Austrians at Aelgians yielded only to decidedly superior forces and retired in perfect order.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have taken command of his army, in person, acting on the defensive.

Garibaldi threatens southern Tyrol.

The French fleet in the Adriatic was largely reinforced. It is reported that it will soon land troops between Trieste and Venice.

The Persia's News.

The Northern mails having failed to arrive yesterday morning, we are unable to publish to-day any of the details of the Persia's news received last night in the New York papers. These details confirm the result of the battle of Magenta. We give briefly the chief points of the news.—*Guardian*.

On the 8th instant, the Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Milan, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the population; and the same day, the Austrians evacuating Pavia, commenced a general retreat to the Adda, the Allies pursuing them vigorously. At Malespina, on the 8th, the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'illiers attacked the Austrian forces entrenched at that place, and after a sharp action captured the town, making 1,200 prisoners. Pavia had been evacuated forthwith, and the entire Austrian army was concentrated under the walls of Cremona. A large Austrian force had occupied Modena, to the frontiers of which the Prince Napoleon, at the latest advice, had already advanced at the head of his corps d'armee. The operations of Garibaldi's corps had been crowned with the greatest success. D'Urban's Austrian division, which was opposed to him, had been entirely dispersed. He had established Sardinian rule at Como, at Sondrio, and throughout the entire Valtellina; and was organizing an expedition destined to cut off the Austrian communication with Germany, through the Stelvio passes.

There are, in the mean time, reports that other powers will interfere for peace. The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that two of the most influential neutral Powers have agreed in proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and if necessary, insisting upon the adoption of it by the three belligerents on the following principles:

1st. That the territories gained by the victorious party shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress in Italy of Austrian policy.

2d. That the entry of the French into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the disapprobation in Italy of Austrian policy.

3d. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice, while congress is assembled.

4th. The extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential; the Duchies of Parma and Modena, with the fortress of Piacenza, are to be added to it.

5th. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, into a state distinct from the Austrian Empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.—The combined troops of Bonaparte and Molas at Marengo amounted to hardly more than half of the Austrian army at Magenta. The number of French killed at Marengo was 6,000, and of Austrians 6,000. The great field of Austerlitz, that miracle of battles, as it has been called, was fought and won by rival hosts numbering in all 160,000 men, and the killed, wounded and prisoners, numbered 12,000 French and 30,000 allies. The battle of Magenta must have arrayed at least a quarter of a million of men in hostile arms. It is only in the Napoleonic campaign in 1809 and 1812 that we can find any armies comparable, in numerical importance, with these now contending to decide the fate of Italy.

The most hotly-fought fields of the Peninsular war and of the Crimea seem small in the presence of those masses of desperate and determined valor. Inkerman had fought and won by an allied force hardly more numerous than the French divisions which defended Montebello on the 20th of May. Maida, that famous British battle, which did so much to cheer the dispirited British troops, and to reassure them in the prospect of meeting the Continental armies, was contested by forces inferior to the armies engaged at our victory of Buena Vista.

The Battle of Marignano.

The Persia brought the intelligence of another battle having been fought at Marignano, or, as it is otherwise called, Marignano, or Melagano. This town is situated about three and a half leagues South-east of Milan. It is a town already famous in the annals of history for a tremendous victory, which crowned the French arms in September, 1815. The province of Milan was then the territorial cause of contention. Through the intervention of the Swiss, Maximilian Stroz had been established at Milan as duke of the province. Francis I. in support of his claim of sovereignty, he refused the Alps, entered Milan, and the Swiss at Marignano. The Swiss, Col. Dithrich glorified the Swiss.

SORRIS, JR., inspired the hardy mount-

RRIS, HARRIS, and desperately. At

COLICOTRILL and provess asserted the Swiss were routed, leaving 10,000 dead upon the field. Milan was, a short time afterwards, wrested from the French by Charles V. Upon this same spot the French have been again successful. As this town is on the road from Milan to Lodi, the next steamer may probably bring intelligence of another conflict at the scene of "the terrible charge at Lodi," as Napoleon always termed it.

The last battle was fought by the veteran d'illiers. Gen. Benedick commanded the Austrians. The following are the only particulars:

"TURIN, June 11.—Private letters from Milan respecting the battle of Magenta state that 500 Zouaves were put hors de combat. The Austrians, who were 30,900 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 p. m. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats intending to surprise the village were surrounded and defeated."

The Battle of Magenta.

A THRILLING ACCOUNT.—HEART-RENDING SCENES.—A correspondent of the London News, under date of June 7th, says:

Yesterday evening, not without great difficulty, I succeeded in getting here, to inspect the field of the glorious battle fought on Saturday last. My pen is not adequate to describe the heart-rending scene which surrounds me. Trees thrown down by the dreadful effects of artillery; heaps of dead bodies, human limbs scattered about, carriages broken, farm-houses burnt, crops trampled, vineyards devastated, house-plundered—such is the deplorable sight which has met my eyes since my arrival in this town. Town, however, Magenta is no more. The small inn whence I am now writing these lines bears marks of the tremendous struggle, for it was thrice taken and retaken during the action. Not a piece of furniture is to be found, not even a chair to sit upon.

Some of the details I sent you on Sunday were not quite correct. The field guns captured by our troops were not twenty but four. I was led into an error by a man who showed me some other guns which were captured at Palestro and Borgo Verelli. The battle of Magenta was not begun by our troops but by the Austrians, who, although in full retreat toward Pavia, were ordered to change their front and attack our advanced guard which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora. One battalion of the Zouaves and two companies of the same regiment, together with two regiments of Grenadiers, all belonging to the Imperial Guard, were suddenly attacked by 25,000 Austrians under the order Gen. Zobel. Our gallant allies had three batteries with them, but only two field pieces were brought to play upon the advancing columns of the enemy. You must not forget that the country which lies between this village and Abbiate Grasso is intersected by numberless canals which supply the water to the rice fields of the district.

All these fields had been of course inundated for agricultural purposes so the guns of our advanced guard could not be placed except on the main road, which by the way is very narrow, and by which the Austrians were advancing. The right wing of the French advanced guard thus attacked, was formed by the above mentioned troops. Five other companies of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard were marching on the left. This heroic column, which gallantly disputed the advance of Zobel's corps d'armee for five long hours, severely numbered 4,000 men. The rolling of musketry, the ponding of field guns, the crash of steel—I have been told by a sector of the bloody drama—were deafening. The Austrians advanced—halted—advanced again, received and returned a close and deadly fire; but the bayonet is the queen of weapons—Magenta proved it. The brave band of our allies were vainly clinging to their guns.

After two hours of fearful struggle, three of them were captured by the enemy. It was then that brave, kind-hearted Gen. Clere fell dead from his horse. The Colonel of the 1st Zouaves soon followed. A minute later the Lieutenant-Colonel and twelve officers of the same regiment were no more. The battalion—if you can designate by such a word the 300 left—was now fighting for life; it was surrounded by a division of the enemy—there was no help visible. But "Les Zou